

# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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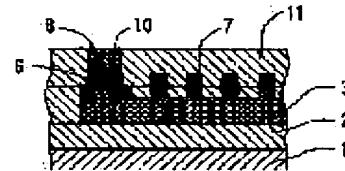
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## (54) THIN FILM MAGNETIC HEAD AND MANUFACTURE THEREOF

### (57)Abstract:

**PURPOSE:** To obtain a thin film magnetic head in which upper and lower cores sandwiching a magnetic gap layer have the same effective track width.

**CONSTITUTION:** A second intermediate core 10 is formed by over-etching. There is no positional deviation between the upper second intermediate core 10 and the lower second intermediate core 6 sandwiching a magnetic gap layer 9, allowing the creation of the same effective track width. With the overetching, a first coil 7 is etched too to reduce a film, which may cause a disconnection or an increase in resistance eventually. To avoid this, electroless plating is performed afterward to replenish for an actual reduction in the film.



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**CLAIMS**

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**[Claim(s)]**

[Claim 1] In the thin film magnetic head which formed the magnetic gap layer between a top core, between middle cores and a bottom core, and a middle core, or between middle cores while constituting the magnetic circuit from one or more middle cores which intervene between a top core, a bottom core, and these The core of the upper and lower sides said whose magnetic gap layer is pinched is the thin film magnetic head characterized by preparing the coil in the location with which it laps in the part and the thickness direction which have the same effective width of recording track, and serve as this same effective width of recording track.

[Claim 2] The manufacture approach of the thin film magnetic head characterized by carrying out supplementation formation of the coil of the part which carried out film decrease of the core of the upper and lower sides said whose magnetic gap layer is pinched by said etching processing after this by carrying out etching processing by the same pattern at coincidence in the approach of manufacturing the thin film magnetic head according to claim 1.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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### [Detailed Description of the Invention]

#### [0001]

[Industrial Application] This invention relates to the thin film magnetic head carried in magnetic recorder and reproducing devices, such as a magnetic disk drive, and its manufacture approach.

#### [0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Manufacture of the thin film magnetic head using the manufacture technique of ICs, such as thin film coating technology, a photolithography technique, and etching (ion milling), is performed that it should correspond to multi-track-ization accompanying high recording density etc. Although the general structure of the thin film magnetic head had become the thing which made the magnetic gap layer intervene between a bottom core and a top core while preparing the bottom core and the top core on the substrate, these people proposed the thing of structure which makes magnetic connection with the top core 100 and the bottom core 101 as previously shown in drawing 17 as JP,3-58308,A through the middle core 102,103 as structure where of magnetic saturation and magnetic-flux leakage can be prevented.

[0003] Since the middle core 102,103 whose magnetic gap layer 104 is pinched is etched separately and formed if it is in the above-mentioned thin film magnetic head, it sees from an opposed face side with a medium according to the alignment error at the time of a photolithography, the processing error of etching, etc., and a location gap arises to the middle core 102 and the middle core 103, and by this location gap, magnetic leakage (fringing) arises and it becomes the cause of a record blot or a cross talk.

[0004] As the technique of on the other hand making the same the effective width of recording track of the magnetic core of the upper and lower sides whose magnetic gap layer is pinched, exaggerated etching (pole trimming) which etches into coincidence the vertical two-layer magnetic core whose magnetic gap layer is pinched by the same pattern is known so that it may be indicated by JP,63-108513,A, JP,2-56711,A, JP,2-254611,A, or JP,3-147508,A.

#### [0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] The case where the above-mentioned exaggerated etching is applied to manufacture of the thin film magnetic head which has a middle core is explained according to drawing 18 thru/or drawing 20. Drawing 18 forms an insulating layer 111 on a substrate 110, forms the bottom core 101 by which flattening was carried out by the insulating layer 112 on this insulating layer 111, forms the 1st middle core 103 by which flattening was carried out by the insulating layer 113 on this bottom core 101, and shows even the phase in which the 1st coil 114 was formed in the insulating layer 113.

[0006] Then, as shown in drawing 19, the magnetic gap layer 115 is formed on an insulating layer 113 and the 1st middle core 103. Etching removes a part of this magnetic gap layer 115, and the layer used as the 2nd middle core is further formed by sputtering etc. on this. If the layer, the magnetic gap layer 115, and the 1st middle core 103 which turn into the 2nd middle core by exaggerated etching after this are etched into coincidence, as shown in drawing 20 (b), the location gap with the 1st middle core 103 and the 2nd middle core 102 can be prevented, and the effective width of recording track can be made the same.

[0007] When exaggerated etching is performed as mentioned above, as shown in drawing 20 (a), the 1st coil 114 is also etched into coincidence, and it becomes thin, and stops however, functioning as coils, such as an open circuit and an increment in resistance.

#### [0008]

[Means for Solving the Problem] While this invention constitutes a magnetic circuit from one or more middle cores which intervene between a top core, a bottom core, and these that the above-mentioned technical problem should be solved, between a top core and middle cores, While forming the same effective width of recording track in the core of the upper and lower sides said whose magnetic gap layer is pinched in the thin film magnetic head in which the magnetic gap layer was formed between a bottom core and a middle core or between middle cores The coil was prepared in the location with which it laps in the part and the thickness direction used as this same effective width of recording track.

[0009]

[Function] The coil of the part which formed the same effective width of recording track in the core of the upper and lower sides whose magnetic gap layer is pinched by exaggerated etching processing, and carried out film decrease by exaggerated etching processing is filled up by electroless deposition etc.

[0010]

[Example] The manufacture approach of the thin film magnetic head concerning this invention is explained according to drawing 1 thru/or drawing 16 in order of a process below. In addition, since drawing 10 and drawing 11 are drawings showing the main processes of the invention in this application, the sectional view of the same direction is indicated in (a), and they indicate an opposed face with a medium to be even drawing 9 to (b).

[0011] If it is in this invention, as first shown in drawing 1, the insulating layer 2 (5 micrometers in thickness) of aluminum 2O<sub>3</sub>, ZrO<sub>2</sub> and TiO<sub>2</sub>, and SiO<sub>2</sub> grade is formed on the substrates 1, such as AlTiC and CaTiC. When substrate 1 the very thing is an insulator, it is not necessary to form an insulating layer 2. Subsequently, as shown in drawing 2, Co system magnetic layer 3a (4-5 micrometers in thickness) used as a bottom core is formed on an insulating layer 2. The formation approach uses vacuum deposition, such as sputtering.

[0012] As shown in drawing 3, the spin coat of the photoresist is carried out on magnetic layer 3a, pattern NINGU is given to a predetermined configuration at a photolithography process, and this photoresist film is used as Mask M. Then, subsequently As shown in drawing 4, it etches through Mask M (ion milling), and the bottom core 3 is formed, as shown in drawing 5, Mask M is removed in ashing, it grinds mechanically and flattening is carried out, after forming an insulating layer 4, as further shown in drawing 6.

[0013] Subsequently, the 1st middle core 6 by which flattening was carried out by the insulating layer 5 as it indicated drawing 7 through the same process that it was shown in said drawing 1 thru/or drawing 6 is formed on the bottom core 3. And coiled form slot and bonding pad are formed by RIE (reactive ion etching) which used a photolithography process and CHF<sub>3</sub> gas for the insulating layer 5 which is carrying out flattening of the 1st middle core 6, conductive ingredients, such as Cu, are put on said Mizouchi so that it may be shown subsequently to drawing 8, the conductive ingredient adhering to parts other than a slot is removed by mechanical polishing etc., and the 1st coil 7 and a bonding pad 9 are formed.

[0014] As shown in drawing 9 after this, while forming the insulating magnetic gap layer 8 (0.3 micrometers in thickness) on the 1st middle core 6 by which flattening was carried out by the insulating layer 5 and also forming the bonding pad section 9, the insulator layer of the back gap section and the bonding pad section 9 is removed by the photolithography process and the etching methods, such as ion milling.

[0015] Following the above-mentioned process, as shown in drawing 10 (a) and (b), magnetic layer 10a used as the 2nd middle core is formed on the magnetic gap layer 8, this magnetic layer 10a front face is further covered with the mask M of a predetermined pattern configuration, and exaggerated etching is performed in this condition. Exaggerated etching etches into coincidence magnetic layer 10a used as the 2nd middle core shown in drawing 10 to the middle of the magnetic gap layer 8 and the 1st middle core 6, as shown in drawing 11 (a) and (b). The 2nd middle core 10 is formed of this exaggerated etching, as shown in drawing 11 (b), there is no location gap with the upper 2nd middle core 10 and the downward 2nd middle core 6 whose magnetic gap layer 8 is pinched, and the same effective width of recording track is formed.

[0016] While the same effective width of recording track is formed of the above-mentioned exaggerated etching, the 1st coil 7 is also etched and film decrease is produced, and it becomes the increment in an open circuit or resistance in case of as it is. Then, as shown in drawing 12, a part for film decrease is post-installed and replaced with electroless deposition.

[0017] since the depth (d1) of total etching time (T) and exaggerated etching, the amount of film

decreases of a coil (d2), and an etching rate have the following relation of (several 1) here -- this (several 1) -- it is based and decides on the time amount of electroless deposition etc.

[0018]

[Equation 1]

$$d_1 = [T - t h_1 / r_1 - t h_2 / r_2] \cdot r_1$$

$$d_2 = [T - t h_1 / r_1 - t h_2 / r_2] \cdot r_s$$

ここで、

$d_1$  : オーバエッティング深さ

$d_2$  : Cuの膜減り量

T : トータルエッティング時間

$t h_1$  : 後から加工する磁気コア層の厚み

$t h_2$  : 磁気ギャップ層厚み

$r_1$  : 磁気コア材のエッティングレート

$r_2$  : 磁気ギャップ材のエッティングレート

$r_s$  : コイルのエッティングレート

[0019] If it carries out and a part for film decrease of the 1st coil 7 is replaced with electroless deposition like the above, as shown in drawing 13, flattening of the 2nd middle core 10 will be carried out by the insulating layer 11, and as shown in drawing 14 after this, the 2nd coil 12 will be formed in an insulating layer 11 in the same means forming as the 1st coil 7.

[0020] Then, as shown in drawing 15, it forms by the insulating layer 11 on the 2nd middle core 10 by which flattening was carried out, making full use of a photolithography, etching, etc. which described above the insulator layer 13 and the top core 14 (4-5 micrometers in thickness), an insulating layer 15 is further formed by the bias spatter method etc., and flattening is carried out by mechanical polish.

[0021] And as shown in drawing 16 (a) and (b), while laying the lead wire 16 of Cu under the through hole further, a protective coat 17 is covered on the top face, and it becomes the thin film magnetic head which starts this invention by cutting along with a b-b line.

[0022] In addition, although the example in which the magnetic gap layer was formed between the 1st and 2nd middle cores was shown if it was in the example, a magnetic gap layer may be prepared between a bottom core and the 1st middle core or between the 2nd middle core and a top core.

[0023]

[Effect of the Invention] Since the effective width of recording track of the core of the upper and lower sides which sandwich the magnetic gap of the thin film magnetic head is made the same according to this invention as explained above, a record blot, a cross talk, etc. by magnetic-flux leakage (fringing) can be prevented. Moreover, if it was in the thin film magnetic head concerning this invention, since film decrease of the coil layer at the time of making the same the effective width of recording track of the core of the upper and lower sides which sandwich a magnetic gap was corrected by the electroless deposition method etc., the degradation of the magnetic head can be prevented.

[Translation done.]

**\* NOTICES \***

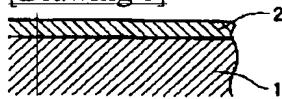
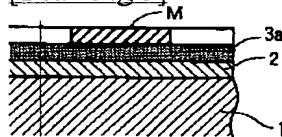
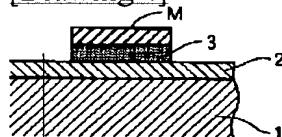
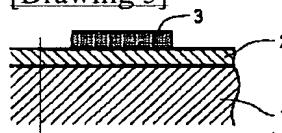
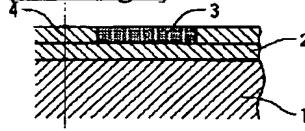
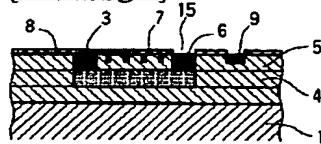
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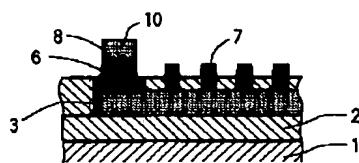
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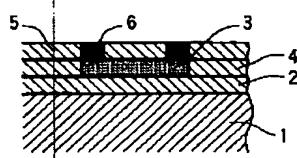
**DRAWINGS**

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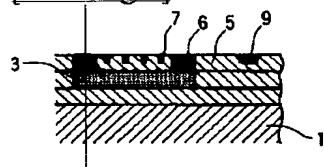
**[Drawing 1]****[Drawing 2]****[Drawing 3]****[Drawing 4]****[Drawing 5]****[Drawing 6]****[Drawing 9]****[Drawing 12]**



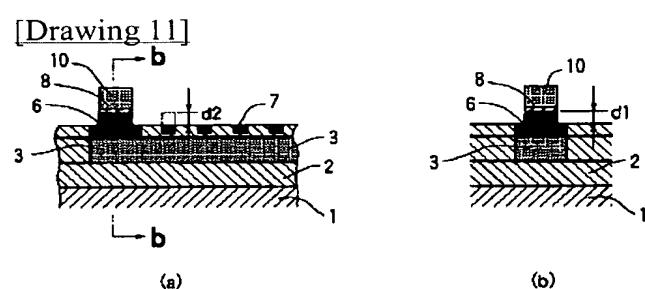
[Drawing 7]



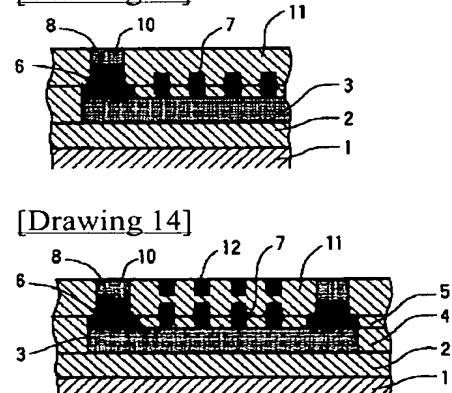
[Drawing 8]



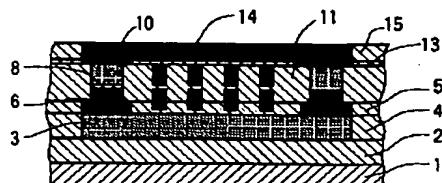
[Drawing 10]



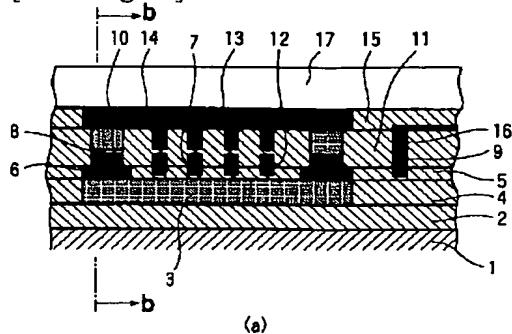
[Drawing 11]



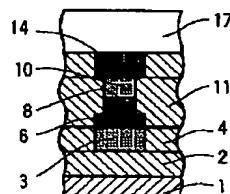
[Drawing 14]



[Drawing 16]

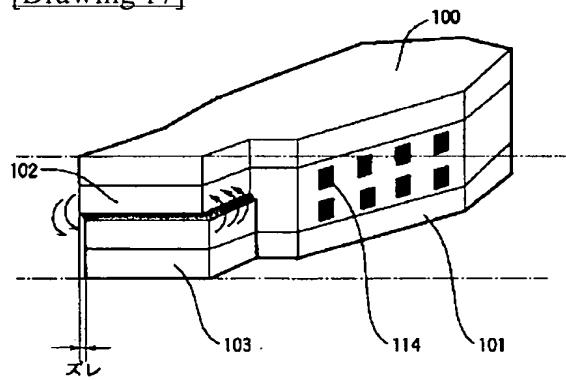


(a)

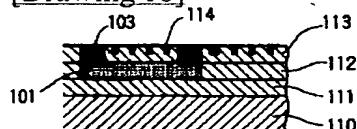


(b)

[Drawing 17]



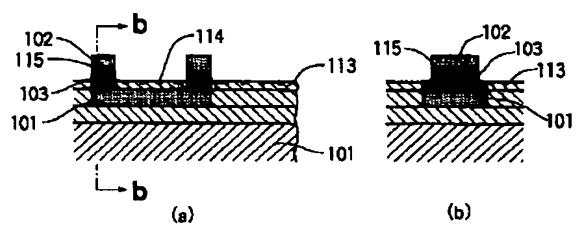
[Drawing 18]



[Drawing 19]



[Drawing 20]



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[Translation done.]

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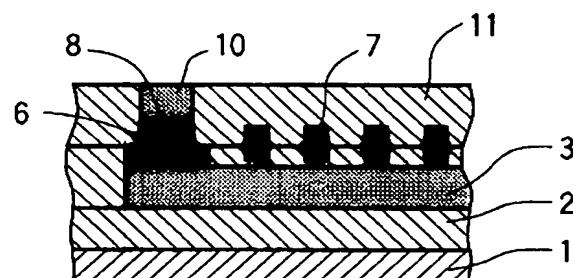
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(54)【発明の名称】 薄膜磁気ヘッド及びその製造方法

(57)【要約】

【目的】 磁気ギャップ層を挟む上下のコアは同一実効トラック幅を有する薄膜磁気ヘッドを提供する。

【構成】 オーバエッティングにより第2中間コア10が形成され、磁気ギャップ層9を挟む上方の第2中間コア10と下方の第2中間コア6との位置ずれではなく、同一実効トラック幅が形成される。そして、オーバエッティングにより第1コイル7もエッティングされ膜減りを生じ、このままだと、断線や抵抗の増加となる。そこで、膜減り分を無電解メッキにて後付けして補充する。



## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 上側コア、下側コア及びこれらの間に介在する1以上の中間コアにて磁気回路を構成するとともに上側コアと中間コアの間、下側コアと中間コアの間或いは中間コア間に磁気ギャップ層を形成した薄膜磁気ヘッドにおいて、前記磁気ギャップ層を挟む上下のコアは同一実効トラック幅を有し、この同一実効トラック幅となっている部分と厚み方向において重なる位置にコイルが設けられることを特徴とする薄膜磁気ヘッド。

【請求項2】 請求項1に記載の薄膜磁気ヘッドを製造する方法において、前記磁気ギャップ層を挟む上下のコアを同一パターンで同時にエッチング加工し、この後前記エッチング加工にて膜減りした分のコイルを補填形成するようにしたことを特徴とする薄膜磁気ヘッドの製造方法。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】 本発明は磁気ディスク装置等の磁気記録再生装置に搭載される薄膜磁気ヘッド及びその製造方法に関する。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】 高記録密度に伴うマルチトラック化等に対応すべく、薄膜形成技術、フォトリソグラフィ技術、エッチング（イオンミリング）等のICの製作技術を利用した薄膜磁気ヘッドの製作が行われている。薄膜磁気ヘッドの一般的な構造は、基板上に下側コア及び上側コアを設けるとともに、下側コアと上側コアとの間に磁気ギャップ層を介在せしめたものとなっているが、磁気飽和や磁束漏れを防止し得る構造として本出願人は先に特開平3-58308号として図17に示すような上側コア100と下側コア101との磁気的な接続を中間コア102、103を介して行う構造のものを提案した。

【0003】 上記の薄膜磁気ヘッドにあっては磁気ギャップ層104を挟む中間コア102、103を別々にエッチングして形成しているので、フォトリソグラフィ時のアライメント誤差やエッチングの加工誤差等によって媒体との対向面側から見て中間コア102と中間コア103とに位置ずれが生じ、この位置ずれによって磁気漏れ（フリンジング）が生じ、記録にじみやクロストークの原因になる。

【0004】 一方、磁気ギャップ層を挟む上下の磁気コアの実効トラック幅を同一にする手法として、特開昭63-108513号公報、特開平2-56711号公報、特開平2-254611号公報或いは特開平3-147508号公報に開示されるように、磁気ギャップ層を挟む上下2層の磁気コアを同一のパターンで同時にエッチングするオーバエッチング（ポールトリミング）が知られている。

## 【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】 上記のオーバエッキン

グを中間コアを有する薄膜磁気ヘッドの製造に適用した場合を図18乃至図20に従って説明する。図18は基板110上に絶縁層111を形成し、この絶縁層111上に絶縁層112で平坦化された下側コア101を設け、この下側コア101上に絶縁層113で平坦化された第1中間コア103を設け、絶縁層113内に第1コイル114を形成した段階までを示している。

【0006】 この後、図19に示すように絶縁層113、第1中間コア103上に磁気ギャップ層115を形

10 成し、この磁気ギャップ層115の一部をエッティングにより除去し、更にこの上に第2中間コアとなる層をスパッタリング等により形成し、この後オーバエッチングにて第2中間コアとなる層、磁気ギャップ層115及び第1中間コア103を同時にエッティングすれば図20（b）に示すように第1中間コア103と第2中間コア102との位置ずれを防止し、実効トラック幅を同一にすることができる。

【0007】 しかしながら、上記のようにオーバエッチングを行うと、図20（a）に示すように第1コイル114も同時にエッティングされ、薄くなつて断線や抵抗の増加などコイルとして機能しなくなる。

## 【0008】

【課題を解決するための手段】 上記課題を解決すべく本発明は、上側コア、下側コア及びこれらの間に介在する1以上の中間コアにて磁気回路を構成するとともに上側コアと中間コアの間、下側コアと中間コアの間或いは中間コア間に磁気ギャップ層を形成した薄膜磁気ヘッドにおいて、前記磁気ギャップ層を挟む上下のコアに同一実効トラック幅を形成するとともに、この同一実効トラック幅となっている部分と厚み方向において重なる位置にコイルを設けた。

## 【0009】

【作用】 オーバエッチング加工により磁気ギャップ層を挟む上下のコアに同一実効トラック幅を形成し、またオーバエッチング加工にて膜減りした分のコイルを無電解メッキ等によって補填する。

## 【0010】

【実施例】 以下に本発明に係る薄膜磁気ヘッドの製造方法を工程順に図1乃至図16に従って説明する。尚、図40 10及び図11は本願発明の主要な工程を示す図であるので、図9までと同一方向の断面図を（a）に、媒体との対向面を（b）に示す。

【0011】 本発明にあっては先ず図1に示すように、AlTiCやCaTiC等の基板1上にAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>、ZrO<sub>2</sub>、TiO<sub>2</sub>、SiO<sub>2</sub>等の絶縁層2（厚さ5μm）を形成する。基板1自体が絶縁体である場合には絶縁層2を形成しなくてもよい。次いで、図2に示すように絶縁層2の上に下側コアとなるCo系磁性層3a（厚さ4～5μm）を形成する。形成方法は例えばスパッタリング等の蒸着法を用いる。

【0012】この後、図3に示すように磁性層3aの上にフォトレジストをスピンドルコートし、このフォトレジスト膜をフォトリソグラフィ工程で所定形状にパターンニングを施してマスクMとし、次いで、図4に示すようにマスクMを介してエッティング（イオンミリング）を施して下側コア3を形成し、図5に示すようにマスクMをアッティングにて除去し、更に図6に示すように絶縁層4を形成した後に機械的に研磨して平坦化する。

【0013】次いで、前記図1乃至図6に示したと同様の工程を経て図7に示すように絶縁層5で平坦化された第1中間コア6を下側コア3の上に形成する。そして、第1中間コア6を平坦化している絶縁層5にフォトリソグラフィー工程とCH<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub>ガスを用いたRIE（反応性イオンエッティング）等によってコイル状の溝とボンディングパッドとを形成し、次いで図8に示すように前記溝内にCu等の導電性材料を被着して、溝以外の箇所に付着した導電性材料を機械研磨等で除去し、第1コイル7とボンディングパッド9とを形成する。

【0014】この後図9に示すように、絶縁層5にて平坦化された第1中間コア6上に絶縁性の磁気ギャップ層8（厚さ0.3μm）を形成するとともにボンディングパット部9も形成するとともに、バックギャップ部とボンディングパット部9の絶縁膜をフォトリソグラフィー工程とイオンミリング等のエッティング法により除去する。

$$d_1 = [T - t h_1 / r_1 - t h_2 / r_2] \cdot r_1^*$$

$$d_2 = [T - t h_1 / r_1 - t h_2 / r_2] \cdot r_2$$

ここで、

$d_1$  : オーバエッティング深さ

$d_2$  : Cuの膜減り量

T : トータルエッティング時間

$t h_1$  : 後から加工する磁気コア層の厚み

$t h_2$  : 磁気ギャップ層厚み

$r_1$  : 磁気コア材のエッティングレート

$r_2$  : 磁気ギャップ材のエッティングレート

$r_s$  : コイルのエッティングレート

【0019】以上の如くして第1コイル7の膜減り分を無電解メッキにて補充したら、図13に示すように絶縁層11で第2中間コア10を平坦化し、この後図14に示すように第1コイル7と同様の形成手段にて絶縁層1

1内に第2コイル12を形成する。

【0020】この後、図15に示すように、絶縁層11で平坦化された第2中間コア10の上に絶縁膜13及び上側コア14（厚さ4～5μm）を前記したフォトリソ

グラフィ、エッティング等を駆使して形成し、更にバイアスパッタ法等によって絶縁層15を形成し、機械的研磨により平坦化する。

【0021】そして更に、図16(a)及び(b)に示すように、スルーホールにCuのリード線16を埋設するとともに上面に保護膜17を被覆し、b-b線に沿って切断することで本発明に係る薄膜磁気ヘッドとなる。

【0022】尚、実施例にあっては第1及び第2の中間コア間に磁気ギャップ層を形成した例を示したが、磁気ギャップ層を下側コアと第1中間コアの間または第2中間コアと上側コアとの間に設けてもよい。

【0023】

【発明の効果】以上に説明したように本発明によれば、薄膜磁気ヘッドの磁気ギャップを挟む上下のコアの実効トラック幅を同一にしているので、磁束漏れ(フリンジング)による記録にじみやクロストーク等を防止することができる。また本発明に係る薄膜磁気ヘッドにあっては、磁気ギャップを挟む上下のコアの実効トラック幅を同一にする際のコイル層の膜減りを無電解メッキ法等にて修正するようにしたので、磁気ヘッドの性能低下を阻止することが出来る。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】基板上に絶縁層を形成した状態を示す断面図

【図2】図1で示す工程で形成した絶縁層の上に下側コアとなる層を形成した状態を示す断面図

【図3】下側コアとなる層の上にマスクを形成した状態を示す断面図

【図4】マスクのパターンに沿って下側コアとなる層をエッティングした状態を示す断面図

【図5】マスクをアッシングにて除去した状態を示す断面図

【図6】下側コアを平坦化した状態を示す断面図

【図7】平坦化した下側コアの上に平坦化された第1中間コアを形成した状態を示す断面図

【図8】第1中間コアを平坦化している絶縁層に第1コ\*

\*イルとボンディングパッドとを形成した状態を示す断面図

【図9】第1中間コアの上に磁気ギャップ層を形成した状態を示す断面図

【図10】(a)は磁気ギャップ層の上に第2中間コアとなる層を形成した状態を示す断面図

(b)は(a)のb-b方向矢視図

【図11】(a)はオーバミリングにて第2中間コアを形成した状態を示す断面図

(b)は(a)のb-b方向矢視図

【図12】オーバミリングにて膜減りしたコイルを補填した状態を示す断面図

【図13】絶縁膜で第2中間コアを平坦化した状態を示す断面図

【図14】第2中間コアを平坦化する絶縁膜に第2コイルを形成した状態を示す断面図

【図15】第2中間コアの上に絶縁膜で平坦化された上側コアを形成した状態を示す断面図

【図16】(a)は本発明に係る薄膜磁気ヘッドの断面図

(b)は同薄膜磁気ヘッドを媒体との対向面側から見た図

【図17】中間コアを備えた従来の薄膜磁気ヘッドの斜視図

【図18】図17に示した薄膜磁気ヘッドの製作工程の途中を示す断面図

【図19】図18の工程に続く工程を示す断面図

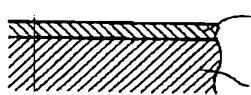
【図20】(a)は図19の工程に統いてオーバミリングを施した場合を示す断面図

(b)は(a)のb-b方向矢視図

【符号の説明】

1…基板、2、4、5、8、11、15…絶縁層、3…下側コア、6…第1中間コア、7…第1コイル、8…磁気ギャップ層、10…第2中間コア、12…第2コイル、14…上側コア、15…バックギャップ部。

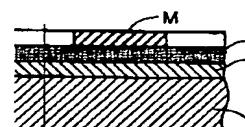
【図1】



【図2】



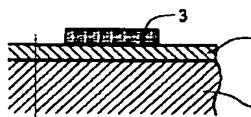
【図3】



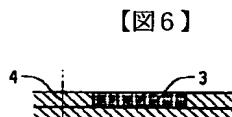
【図4】



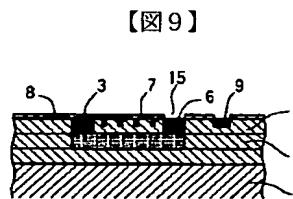
【図5】



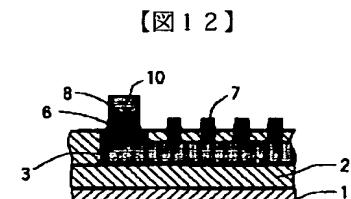
【図6】



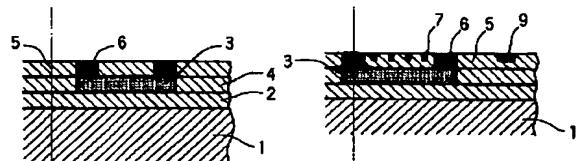
【図9】



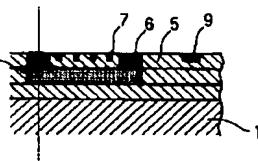
【図12】



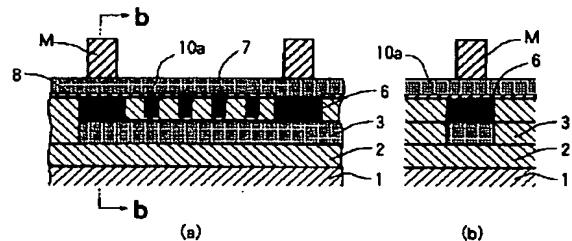
【図7】



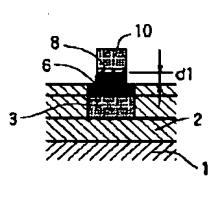
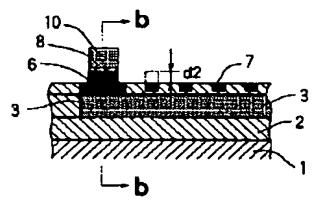
【図8】



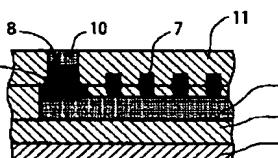
【図10】



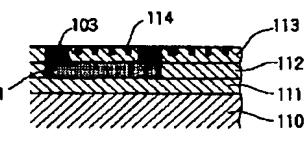
【図11】



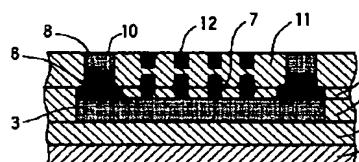
【図13】



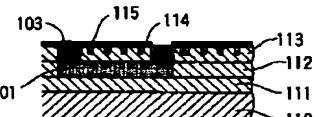
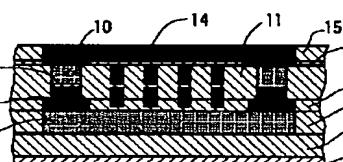
【図18】



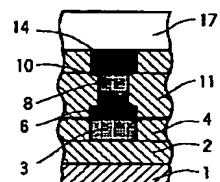
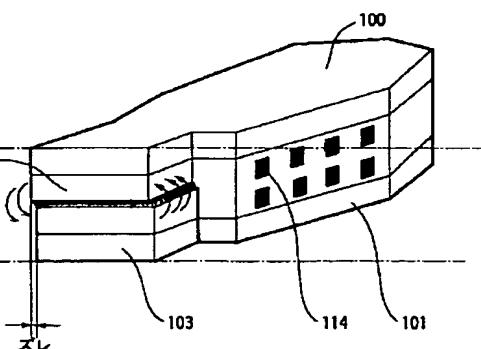
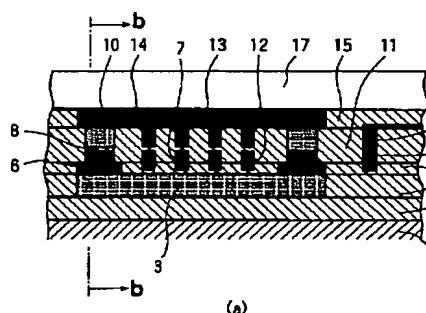
【図14】



【図15】

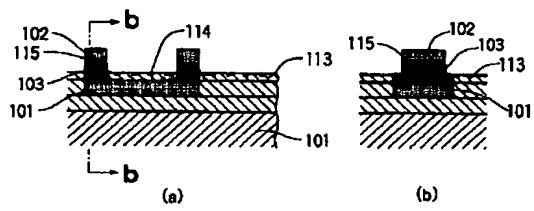


【図16】



(b)

【図20】



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